

and to have swept rapidly through it in not more than two minutes. No one appears to have paid particular attention to the appearance of the storm cloud as it approached Wagon Mound. No one observed a funnel cloud. Two women automobilists endeavored to escape the storm by speeding up their car; they encountered strong winds and severe hail.

The loss of life was two persons and a third has since died from his injuries, at least 20 others were injured and the property loss is estimated at \$150,000—(Condensed from the author's report—*Ed.*)

*Oceanic, Continental, Mediterranean, and Boreal climatic influences and mountain climate in Europe, compiled by Count Paul Teleki, professor of geography, and Zoltán de Nagy practice in the Institute of Geography. Publications of the Geographical Institute of the Economic Faculty of the*

*University, Budapest, No. 1, 1930. Reviewed by Sigismund R. Diettrich.*—The work contains a series of six maps showing the distribution of different plants characteristic of the various climatic types. Due to the careful selection of these representative plants the maps show the intensity of the various climatic influences in great detail. A seventh map presents the peoples and empires of the steppe belt of East Europe toward the end of the Great Migration.

It is a very useful series of maps, which can be used as reference material either in climates or in plant ecology. The last map illustrates clearly the geographic influences upon the migrations of the people in east Europe. Complete English text and explanation accompanies the work.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

C. FITZHUGH TALMAN, in Charge of Library

### RECENT ADDITIONS

The following have been selected from among the titles of books recently received as representing those most likely to be useful to Weather Bureau officials in their meteorological work and studies:

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## SOLAR OBSERVATIONS

### SOLAR AND SKY RADIATION MEASUREMENTS DURING JUNE, 1930

By IRVING F. HAND

For reference to descriptions of instruments and exposures, and an account of the method of obtaining and reducing the measurements, the reader is referred to this volume of the REVIEW, page 26.

Table 1 shows that solar radiation intensities averaged slightly above the normal intensity for June at Washington and Lincoln, and close to normal at Madison.

Table 2 shows an excess in the total radiation received on a horizontal surface at Washington, Lincoln, and Fresno, and a deficiency at Madison, Chicago, and La Jolla for the month.

Skylight polarization measurements obtained on four days at Washington give a mean of 54 per cent and a maximum of 56 per cent on the 21st. At Madison measurements obtained on seven days give a mean of 57 per cent with a maximum of 69 per cent on the 24th. These are close to the corresponding averages for June at Madison and slightly below at Washington.